# The Suffragist

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FIVE CENTS

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1918

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT GRANTING POLITICAL EQUALITY TO WOMEN PASSED BY THE SENATE
WHEN?
WOMAN'S BILL. SPY
WARNING RESPONSIBLE WOMEN WITH MEN BEFORE THE LAW
PASSED BY THE SENATE APRIL 11-18
Allender

*Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender*

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# Notes of the Week

## Another Prison Like Occoquan

A RECENT Associated Press dispatch from abroad tells of conditions of cruelty and hardship endured by Belgian and French women prisoners of Germany. In many ways the German prison resembles Occoquan where the suffragists were imprisoned. In neither prison was the spirit of the women, fighting for ideals, broken by the Prussian methods used against them.

The exact words of the dispatch from Germany might almost have been a recounting of suffragist experiences in gaol:

"Some thirty women, having refused to work on sacks for the use of the German army, were shut up in barracks No. 13, a filthy hole without any light. Left without any food to speak of, they were imprisoned from the 13th of August to the 19th of September, 1917. They perhaps would have died of hunger if charitable hands had not passed them, surreptitiously, a little food prepared secretly. The proposal that they should give in only aroused their indignation. Their mattresses and blankets and even the woolen clothing they wore, were taken from them. Fortunately, on September 17, a representative of the Spanish legation at Brussels came to the camp. An hour before the arrival of this visitor of note, the prisoners were released, but the representative was informed of their suffering."

The record of Germany's treatment of these prisoners is no blacker than part of the record of a party here which deals with the imprisonment of a group of women refusing to conform to autocratic treatment. The party responsible for such treatment might well turn its attention at the present time to making what amends it can by the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment. Unquestionably the Democrats must change their suffrage record before taking it to the voters to pass upon at the polls next fall.

## Women Lawyers in This Country

THE Woman Lawyer's Journal has the following comment on laws admitting women to the practice of law in various states.

"The legislature of South Carolina has passed an act admitting women to the practice of law in that state. Virginia is considering such an act. Arkansas seems in no hurry for women lawyers. We have no record of any in Alabama, Florida or Louisiana, and no woman has asked for admission in Rhode Island. However, Miss Mary A. Greene . . . had a case last year in the Rhode Island Supreme Court and argued it herself before the full bench and won it. Miss Greene's certificate of admission to the Massachusetts Bar was, by courtesy, recognized by the Rhode Island Court, though it was necessary for her to have the court papers signed by a member of the Rhode Island Bar."

## Dutch Women and Suffrage

THE Dutch Woman Suffrage Association held a meeting at the Hague to celebrate the suffrage victories in Great Britain and in the United States. Dr. Aletta Jacobs, the president of the association, made it quite clear in her address that Dutch women were not in the least satisfied with securing the right to run for office without being given the right to vote for the candidates. Hope was expressed that the newly elected States General would introduce a woman suffrage bill.

Since this conference a bill has been introduced in Holland to provide for a civilian draft of women as well as men, for the duration of present extraordinary circumstances. The draft would include all unmarried women and married women without children between the ages of sixteen and sixty.

It is a habit apparently of other governments besides our own to make endless demands upon women while they turn a deaf ear to the demand of women for representation in the government.

## Some English Women Will Have to Represent the Family

ONE class of women in England will be given a vote under the provisions of the representation of the people bill while the men of the same class are denied it. In spite of the careful way in which the bill guards against creating a woman electorate larger than the man electorate. The wives and mothers of peers will be able to vote for members of the House of Commons, but the peers themselves have not this right. The women of this group will have to be the family representatives at the polls.

## General Mills and Suffrage

IN his recently published autobiography Brigadier-General Anson Mills refers with pride to the fact that he as well as his wife took part in the suffrage parade arranged by the Congressional Union in 1913 to greet President Wilson on his first arrival in Washington as president. At that time there were many gloomy predictions made by people opposed to holding the parade as to the number of years suffrage would be delayed should the parade be held. Events have proved the contrary. As the General explains the results of the parade:

"It is remarkable that up to this time [1913] no candidate for President ever admitted any sympathy with woman's suffrage. Since that date, no candidate for President has failed boldly to announce (I hope sincerely) that he was wholeheartedly in favor of woman's suffrage. And I believe that in the future no candidate will fail to make this declaration."

## Arthur Henderson Rejoices with English Suffragists

THE following statement was made by the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, English labor leader and member of Parliament to the English suffragists.

"Woman suffragists are entitled to the congratulations of all good Democrats upon the passing into law of the Representation of the People Act. The measure which has now been placed upon the Statute Book is the fruit of a political agitation, carried on mainly by women at great personal cost, conducted more skilfully than almost any other propaganda of our time. It has involved much sacrifice of time and energy, but the effort has not been wasted, inasmuch as it has shown how women can handle a large public issue upon which opinion has to be made and effectively organized. We do not expect any miraculous results from the enfranchisement of women, but we do anticipate that women will infuse a new spirit into public life and quicken the pace of political and social reform. It is my conviction that the democratic movement stands to gain enormously from the enfranchisement of women. Men and women have a common interest in good government and in the extension of the principle of Democratic control over all the activities of society. I confidently believe that the newly enfranchised women will set an example of public-spirited citizenship, and that they will be eager to co-operate with men in the prosecution of the great democratic causes whose triumph will mean peace, security, and freedom for mankind."

## Catholics Celebrate Suffrage Victory

THERE was held in London in the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Westminster a High Mass to celebrate the suffrage victory in Great Britain. The mass was arranged for by the Catholic Woman's Suffrage Society. It was attended by a large number of suffragists for whom part of the cathedral was reserved. At the end of the mass the suffragists formed a procession and marched to the shrine of Joan of Arc. This society, like other English suffrage societies, will continue its activities until the franchise is granted to women on the same terms as to men.

## Michigan Voters Approve Picket

IN a very close election for member of the school board of Lansing, Michigan, Mrs. Ella H. Aldinger was re-elected with a majority of nine votes over her opponent, a man. One of the points used by the opponents of Mrs. Aldinger was the fact that she had been among the women who picketed the White House last year. It was impossible to criticise her very excellent record on the board. Mrs. Aldinger herself was most proud of her record as a picket and evidently the voters were also.—M. G. F.

# Michigan Holds State Conference on National Suffrage

"THERE never was a time in history when we needed the vote of women as we need it now," declared Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, the principal speaker at the state conference of the Michigan branch of the National Woman's Party, held in the Colonial Room of the Hotel Pantlind, Grand Rapids, Friday, April 12. "This country needs the woman's point of view. And God grant that there may never be a time when it is wrong to ask for justice."

Mrs. Hilles outlined the experience of the sentinels at the White House from the time they began silently to petition for recognition from the government by holding banners bearing sentences about democracy taken from the President's speeches.

"We began our picketing," said Mrs. Hilles, "because the issue of the enfranchisement of women was dead so far as Congress was concerned. We could not even get a hearing. We were completely ignored. When we tried every other method known to woman, politician or lobbyist, we started to stand outside the White House with our banners as a means of reminding the President and Congressmen that American women wanted to be granted the right to a voice in the laws of the country for which they were giving their sons, brothers, their money, their time and their labor.

"In picketing we knew that we were quite within our constitutional rights. And it was not only a dignified thing to do, but there was dignity of purpose behind it. For one hundred and fifty-one days we picketed, and then they started to arrest us.

"Young and old women were picketing. Some were college girls, others were grandmothers. But all were women who belonged to refined and distinguished families in the cities from which they came.

"WE were arrested on a charge of obstructing the traffic, which was a false charge as we stood close up to the White House, entirely out of everyone's way. Then all of a sudden policemen fell upon us. Three men fell upon each woman and literally dragged her to the jail. There we were cast into cells, and were allowed none of the privileges of the murderers who surrounded us. Some of the women were placed in cells with delirium tremens patients and drunks. We were fed meat that had live worms in it. Furthermore, we were imprisoned without even being granted a trial by jury. Later we were released by the President and have recently been declared unlawfully imprisoned by the United States Court of Appeals. But the jailing of the suffrage pickets is a black mark on American history."

ONE of the guests at the Conference breakfast most impressed by Mrs. Hilles' account of what happened to women who were

**Miss Gladys Greiner, Who Helped Organize the Michigan Conference**

making a legitimate appeal for liberty, was Mr. John C. Patterson, of Dayton, Ohio, President of the National Cash Register Company, who not only contributed to the Michigan Branch the expenses of the speaker's trip to Grand Rapids, but also pledged five hundred dollars to the work in Washington; and after the conference asked Mrs. Hilles to arrange through the New York branch of the National Woman's Party for a dinner which he will give to the National Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party and to chairmen of the National Woman's Party of the Eastern States, with their organizers, for the purpose of conferring about more intensive campaigning in these last crucial weeks. Mr. Patterson also urged Mrs. Hilles to come to Dayton in the near future when he would arrange for a mass meeting at which the picket lantern slide pictures would be used in connection with Mrs. Hilles' speech.

MRS W. Nelson Whittemore, of Detroit, in presenting a resolution calling upon Michigan Senators who are already in favor of the amendment to do all in their power to bring it to an immediate vote and secure its passage, said, "We are asking no upheaval of the country. Congress could pass this measure in half an hour."

Mrs. W. K. Morley, of Grand Rapids, acted as hospitality chairman and introduced Mrs. Whittemore. Mrs. Morely was elected secretary of the organization, and other officers were re-elected as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Wright Nelson Whittemore, Detroit; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Harry Coleman, Pontiac; second vice-chairman, Mrs. G. B. Jennison, Bay City; treasurer, Mrs. F. C. Adlinger, Lansing. Other members of the board are Dean Georgia White, Lansing, and Mrs. Margaret Williams, of Grand Rapids.

The State Branch plans to have Miss Gladys Greiner, who has assisted in the organization of the Conference, continue for a time in the state to organize more intensively in the Congressional Districts and Counties. She will go to Fruit Port, Beslin and other county centres.

WHILE in Michigan, Mrs. Hilles spoke at the Social Workers' branch of the National Woman's Party at a supper of over ninety members. This is one of the most active of the groups affiliated with the Michigan Branch. Mrs. Hilles showed them the picture slides of the picket history arranged by Mrs. Helena Hill Weed. This branch, which was organized recenly, has as chairman, Miss Ida Reese, who appointed the following committee for the coming year: Membership, Mrs. Helen Munroe; Publicity and Advertising, Mrs. Dorothy Earle; Sale of Literature, Miss Rhea Miller; Finance, Mrs. L. D. Upton.

MISS Gladys Greiner, who has been in Michigan for the past month assisting the state branch, is the daughter of the Honorable John Griener, of Baltimore, a member of the Stevens' Railway Commission to Russia. Mr. Greiner returned from free Russia where they had discarded the ways of the old absolutist regime in imprisoning and exiling the liberty loving people of the country, only to find in democratic America that these terrorisms were being used toward American women for merely petitioning their government, and that his daughter, among them, was just going to her *second* term of imprisonment for bearing such a petition. Miss Greiner said as she went to the workhouse that she felt since her father had volunteered his services and was willing to risk his life in this world struggle for democracy, she could do no less than to follow in his footsteps and to try to establish at home the same principle of democracy.

Miss Greiner in prison was subjected to all the brutalities inflicted upon the other suffragists and she underwent a severe hunger strike as a protest against this treatment and to establish the demand for treatment as a political prisoner. This, of course, she was denied; moreover, when she asked, as she did repeatedly, for consultation with a minister she was also denied this privilege which is commonly granted prisoners of all classes.

Miss Greiner is an athletic girl, holding championships in golf and tennis in her state, and interested in all out of door sports.

# Tennessee Completes Organization for Federal Drive

*From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Journal and Tribune*

**Before and After the Picketing Decision**

THE Tennessee Branch of the National Woman's Party this week is holding a State Conference in Memphis at which will be elected officers who will serve during the present crucial year that will see the passage of federal suffrage and the work of ratification begun in many states. Miss Beulah Amidon, assistant press chairman of the Woman's Party, and Miss Lucy Branham, national organizer, will be the principal speakers at a gathering that completes the state-wide tour of these two young women. They have made it plain that it is the inactivity of the South, the fact that in spite of the stand of President Wilson; in spite of the endorsement of national suffrage by the Democratic Party, many sections of the South are failing to "stand by the President."

The expediency of voting favorably on the suffrage question is now emphasized by reason of the fact that there are today 9,200,000 women voters in the United States, against 8,000,000 qualified to vote in the last presidential election. That neither the Republicans nor the Democrats care to bear the responsibility of a defeat of the federal amendment in the face of future campaigns is the sentiment prevailing among the Woman's Party members in Tennessee.

THE new spirit of the South has nowhere been more evident than in Tennessee. At the Knoxville meeting at Market Hall, with Mrs. Crozier French presiding, Miss Amidon found an audience composed of the very women who had been led to believe picketing unlawful and useless as a form of suffrage propaganda. They came to express in deeds, not mere words, the fact that the women of Tennessee are now as anxious for federal suffrage as the women of California.

The Mayor of Knoxville, who was present at the meeting, admitted afterward to Miss Amidon that he was another of the opposed who a few months ago had frowned on picketers. "This is the first suffrage speech I ever heard," he said with some embarrassment. "I helped keep the suffrage speakers out of here last fall, and I'm sorry and ashamed now to think I did it."

Following this meeting resolutions were unanimously passed not only calling on Congress to pass the suffrage amendment without Senate delay. but also to investigate the arrests and abuse of pickets. These resolutions were telegraphed at once to the President.

In Jackson Miss Amidon's meeting was presided over by Judge A. W. Stovall, who proudly declared that he was a Southerner who had been a suffragist all his life—from the days when, as a child, he watched his widowed mother discriminated against in her business dealings by "chivalrous men."

"It cheers those of us who have been suffragists for fifty years," said Judge Stovall finally, "to see the young at the gates at last—breaking through where we have been denied, youth conquering where we are so glad to applaud their triumph."

AT the invitation of the Central Council of the Nashville Woman Suffrage Association, Miss Amidon held a meeting in Nashville at their headquarters on Sixth Avenue, with Mrs. W. A. Overall, chairman of the League, presiding. This organization is composed of the sixteen wards of Nashville, organized for suffrage. Miss Amidon spoke to the organization by an invitation that was the result of a unanimous vote on the part of the whole body.

The National Woman's Party's plan of campaign, the necessity of bringing pressure on such Congressmen as Senator Shields if the benefit of the recent victory in the House is not to be lost, was brought home to this organization.

IN Harriman, Tennessee, Miss Amidon spoke at the Liberty Day celebration when the little town made a record liberty bond sale with a record audience to work on. A suffrage meeting was held the next day which filled the library auditorium and at which Mayor Anderson presided.

Mayor Anderson, it developed, had been Senator Shield's campaign manager, a vehement suffragist who now promises to try to make Senator Shields realize that "the time has come." One hundred and fifty men and women passed resolutions to Congress demanding action after hearing the story of the suffrage picket dramatically told for the first time.

Miss Amidon talked for an hour and a half, and the crowded little auditorium begged her not to stop. Following the meeting an executive session for the purpose of electing officers for the Second Congressional Branch of the Woman's Party Branch of Tennessee was held, with the following women elected: Mrs. M. L. Dame, Chairman; Mrs. Lucy Cooper Winslow, Vice-chairman; Mrs. Horace Carr, membership chairman; Mrs. R. P. Eaton, Secretary; Mrs. Evelyn L. Covert, treasurer.

The committee of the Eighth Congressional District is as follows: Miss Evelyn Pegues, chairman; Mrs. Frank L. Woodruff, vice-chairman; Miss Sarah Woodall, secretary; Mrs. B. A. Owen, treasurer. Miss Pegues, a woman of wide culture, educated in this country and abroad, was the Southern chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Woman's Campaign Committee in the President's last election campaign, and has directed the organization of women throughout the South.

The Committee of the fourth Congressional District is composed of: Mrs. Sam Young, Dixon Springs, chairman; Mrs. Alex Allen, of Dixon Springs; Mrs. I. T. Allen, of Hartville; and Mrs. Prudence Dresser, of Gallatin, vice-chairmen. Mrs. Dresser is the local chairman of the Red Cross and a member of the State committee of the Council of National Defence.

With the Knoxville, Harriman, Chattanooga, Cleveland and Johnson City Districts organized, Senator Shields is already beginning to feel the changing federal suffrage winds in his own state. Both men and women, high state officials, even the Senator's own political friends, are now asking his reconsideration for federal suffrage.

Miss Lucy Branham will remain in Tennessee some weeks assisting the State organization in its district work before making an organization trip through Georgia, speaking in Gainesville, Rome, Atlanta and Savannah.

FOR the purpose of quickening Senate action the Woman's Party is sending speakers into the Southern States to lay the crucial suffrage situation in Congress before both women and men. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, the newly appointed Chairman of the Political Department, will speak in South Carolina at meetings arranged by Mrs. W. P. Vaughan, State Chairman, and her assistants. These meetings will be held in Greenville, Orangeburg, and Charleston. Mrs. St. Clair Thompson will arrange meetings in North Carolina and Miss Lucy Branham in Georgia.

Since the election of Mrs. W. G. Brown as West Virginia state chairman activity in that State, which had been in abeyance since the resignation of Miss Florence Hogue, has quickened. Mrs. Brown, the wife of the late Congressman W. G. Brown, was formerly Miss Izetta Jewell, the actress, and has become an effective and active speaker on the new suffrage situation.

Mrs. William Kent, at a meeting held at the court house in Kingwood, outlined the history of the amendment for the past year and explained what the people of West Virginia could do to get the vote of Senator Sutherland. Resolutions were passed unanimously.

Mrs. Brown had gone to the community meetings, church meetings, and clubs to announce the meeting and as a result an astonishingly large number of people heard the last word from Washington about the Federal Amendment.

After the meeting Mrs. Brown with a number of West Virginia women presented the resolution at Senator Sutherland's office.

# Massachusetts Branch Holds Annual Conference

AT the annual conference of the Massachusetts State Branch of the National Woman's Party held in Kingsley Hall, Boston, Saturday, April 13, new steps toward bringing about immediate suffrage action in the Senate were taken. Strong resolutions demanding an immediate investigation by Congress of the "illegal arrests, conviction and imprisonment of the suffrage pickets," were a feature of the public meeting.

"The administration is responsible for the acts of its officials, and must be held accountable. Suffragists are not content with the vindication contained in the court decision that the picketing was lawful and orderly, so Congress must investigate this matter," declared Miss Olive Belches of Framingham, chairman of the State branch.

Copies of these resolutions will be sent to President Wilson and the Massachusetts senators as follows:

"Whereas, Citizens of Massachusetts have endured a great wrong at the hands of the government of the District of Columbia; and,

"Whereas, the decision of the Court of Appeals in declaring the action of the suffrage pickets to be lawful, orderly and in accordance with the constitutional rights of American citizens,

"It is resolved that this annual meeting of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party call upon the Senate of the United States to pass a bill immediately to investigate the treatment of the suffrage pickets from June to November, 1917, and the unlawful arrests by the Washington police, the unlawful sentences of the police court and the unlawful imprisonments in the District jail and workhouse."

Resolutions also were adopted, to be sent to the President and Senator Henry W. Cabot Lodge and Senator John W. Weeks, calling for their support of the suffrage amendment in the Senate.

THE principal speaker at the conference dinner, attended by one hundred and twenty-five members and friends of the National Woman's Party, was Mr. Walter Prichard Eaton, author and dramatic critic. He characterized the attitude of opposition of the two Senators from Massachusetts by quoting Daniel Webster who, worn with the struggle of combating the conservatism of his state, said, "Massachusetts! There she stands!" Mr. Eaton expressed his appreciation of the timely jolt picketing gave to the various self-satisfied elements of the country, and what this policy had done to awaken public interest and attention to the question of justice for women.

Following Mr. Eaton the Deputy-Commissioner of Probation for Massachusetts, Mr. Herbert C. Parsons spoke on democratizing the world, with special emphasis upon the new democratization of the criminal class. It was left for Mrs. Louise B. Sykes to point out that men as usual were concerning themselves with democratizing every class and group of men, and now that even criminals were democratized there remained only women and idiots still beyond the pale.

MISS Olive Mills Belches, re-elected State Chairman at the business session of the conference held in the afternoon, presided at the dinner, Mrs. Frances Babson of Cambridge acted as toastmaster. Miss Belches announced the newly elected officers for the State as follows: Chairman, Olive Mills Belches, Framingham; Vice-Chairmen, Mrs. Donald B. Armstrong, Framingham; Mrs. Frances M. Babson, Cambridge; Mrs. Lewis D. Bement, Framingham; Mrs. James R. Carret, Cambridge; Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr., Brookline; Miss Grace Henshaw, Cambridge; Mrs. Hallam Movius, Millis; Mrs. L. F. Muther, Newton Centre; Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell, Brookline; Mrs. Arthur A. Shurtleff, Boston; Mrs. Louise B. Sykes, Cambridge; Secretary, Miss Camilla G. Whitcomb, Worcester; Treasurer, Mrs. George C. Scott, Framingham.

THE maintenance committee for the new headquarters which have been leased directly opposite the State House at No. 9 Park street follows: Mrs. Samuel D. Warren, chairman; Mrs. Lewis D. Bement, Mrs. Manfred Bowditch, Mrs. H. S. Dennison, Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Mrs. John Cooper Edwards, Miss Grace Henshaw, Mrs. A. G. Hollingsworth, Mrs. Kate Wendell Townsend, Mrs. A. W. Small, Mrs. A. E. St. Clair, Miss Elizabeth F. Gray and Mrs. Calvin Austin.

Mrs. Lewis Dennison Bement, Massachusetts Vice-Chairman

### THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

### THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

*Introduced*

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

*Referred*

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

*Reported in the Senate*

Favorably, September 15, 1917.

*Reported in the House*

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

*Present Status*

*In the Senate*

On the calendar awaiting a vote.

*In the House*

Passed January 10, 1918.

### HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

*Drafted*

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

*First Introduced*

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

*Reported from Committee*

*In the Senate*

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

*In the House*

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

*Voted Upon*

*In the Senate*

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

*In the House*

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.


# The Suffragist

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## The Vote in the Senate

CONGRESS is now discussing adjournment. Mr. Kitchin, Democratic Leader in the House, announces that the session may end by the first of July. Various senators state that it will end by the middle of July.

Suffragists are facing, therefore, a situation which calls for all the reserve strength and all the resources they possess. With perhaps not more than sixty legislative days left and with the amendment several votes short of the necessary two-thirds, there is need for the utmost effort and sacrifice in the campaign on the Senate.

Action in the Senate must be secured during the present Congress—that is, in the present session or the following short session—or all that has been gained by the vote in the House will be lost and a new campaign will have to be waged upon the next House of Representatives. Action must be secured before the conclusion of the present session in order to have the pressure upon the Senators which an impending election always exerts.

Power to pass the resolution through the Senate is with the Democratic Administration. This Administration must, in the eyes of the country and in the eyes of the world, bear the responsibility for inaction or defeat. Suffragists, however, must see that such a volume of demand rises from the country that the Administration will no longer delay. The critical nature of the present moment puts a responsibility upon every woman. Money, time and service must be given as never before, and must be given quickly. The situation brooks no delay. Every tiny village in the country should send its urgent demand to the President and the Senate that the suffrage amendment be speedily passed. Workers are in every state in the Union making this appeal. Every individual suffragist can do something to back their appeal. Financial help is urgently needed to make the campaign as far reaching and powerful as possible. If you are ever going to give to suffrage, give now. A few weeks hence this opportunity will have gone by forever. If the amendment does not go through the Senate no pouring out of service or treasure can win back this opportunity which if realized would have meant the ending for all time of the already far too long drawn out struggle.

# The New Legislative Chairman Brings Final Pressure on Senate

**Miss Doris Stevens, Legislative Chairman**

MISS Anne Martin, vice-chairman of the National Woman's Party, attended the monthly executive meeting of the national officers of the Woman's Party just before starting for the West, where next month in Reno she will open her campaign for election to the United States Senate. The executive committee unanimously passed resolutions of deep appreciation of Miss Martin's untiring service in the work for the national amendment. Whatever the new contribution that Miss Martin is to bring to women, her co-workers in Washington will feel the gap in their ranks. There was feeling and something of reminiscence at her final executive meeting.

Miss Martin joined the National Woman's Party—then called the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage—in December, 1915, after strenuous labor for women in her own state. Following her active and successful fight for suffrage in Nevada, she was instrumental in forming the Woman Voters' Campaign Alliance for the aid of other States engaging in suffrage campaigns. As a leader of this organization she gave tireless service to campaigns in Iowa, Massachusetts and New Jersey. It was these failures in the State field that made Miss Martin realize the economy of effort and time in the federal amendment battle, revived by Miss Paul.

Coming to Washington, Miss Martin became legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party, establishing one of the most persistent and successful lobbies that have ever marshalled an unpopular measure through Congress. Among the well known women who cooperated with her are Mrs. George Odell, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Miss Maud Younger, Mrs. Robert Baker.

The activities of the legislative committee became so diverse and complex under Miss Martin that the department was subdivided, three departments being created, the legislative, the political and the lobby committee.

WHEN the voting wing of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage became a separate, but affiliated entity of the Congressional Union, as the Woman's Party, Miss Martin was elected Chairman of the Western or voting wing of the organization, typical as she was of the new spirit of Western women in their demand for suffrage for the country. With the union of the two affiliated organizations in 1917, Miss Martin was elected vice-chairman of the National organization.

MISS Doris Stevens was this week appointed legislative chairman by the national executive board, to carry on the work launched by Miss Martin, a field now crucially important in the face of the prolonged and unnecessary delay in the Senate made possible by the attitude of the Administration. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker will take up the direction of the political department, brilliantly initiated last winter by Miss Stevens.

A country-wide appeal to the State and Congressional District chairmen of the National Woman's Party was this week sent out by Miss Stevens, making plain the gravity of the present attitude on the part of the Democratic Party.

In speaking of the slight sign of life this week manifested by the Senate Woman Suffrage Committee, Miss Stevens said, "At a conference this week between Senator Jones, of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate Suffrage Committee, and Administration spokesman; Senator Curtis, of Kansas, Republican whip, and members of the Senate Suffrage Committee, the wisdom of bringing the suffrage measure to a vote within the next ten days was discussed.

"This is the first sign of activity which the Suffrage Committee has shown since the vote in the House over three months ago. The conference was suggested by Republican members, and called by Chairman Jones, Democrat. It was agreed by both party leaders that we were not strong enough to have a vote on the amendment now. Suffragists are a little nervous, however, in the face of a rapidly approaching adjournment and are anxious to have the vote taken as early as possible.

"The only Republican senators who are so far opposed to the amendment are the conservative and reactionary members of their party: Senators Lodge and Weeks, of Massachusetts; Brandegee, of Connecticut; Wadsworth, of New York; Knox, of Pennsylvania; and Dillingham, of Vermont. Five Republican senators, including floor leader Gallinger, have recently made speeches demanding action in the Senate. Reports are coming in from women in various parts of the country who have talked with Chairman Hays, of the National Republican Committee, that he is doing and will do everything in his power for the immediate passage of the amendment; the Republican convention of North Carolina recently passed resolutions urging Republican members for the good of their party to do everything they could for it; the State Senate of Rhode Island which last week passed a resolution calling on Senator Gerry to support the amendment is, of course, Republican. Blame for the suffrage delay in the Senate is entirely upon the Democrats.

"THIS delay on the part of politicians will be a help to us only in case the two vacancies in the Senate now existing are replaced by Senators friendly to the amendment. At present only half of the Democrats are definitely pledged to vote for the amendment. Senators continue to admit that the Administration can secure the necessary Democratic votes if it so desires.

"A vigorous campaign will continue in the states until the Senate is aroused from its indifferent state to take favorable action on the measure. The Senate must act if the suffragists of the country insist upon it. Many states have already sent representatives to Washington to stay until the measure is passed, in an effort to leave no stone unturned toward favorable action this session.

"Miss Sallie Hovey, chairman of the Woman's Party in New Hampshire, is lobbying New England Senators and laymen for her section of the country. Miss Fannie Wolfson, of New Orleans, Legislative Chairman of Louisiana, has just arrived to interview all Southern Senators who are still uncommitted. Mrs. Izetta Jewell Brown, Chairman of the West Virginia Branch, has come to speak to the West Virginia Senator, still slightly uncertain on behalf of the women of that State. Mrs. Palmer, of Washington State, is working on party leaders, emphasizing the Women Voters' keen interest in the measure.

"The one clear fact is that the Senate will pass the suffrage measure when the Administration decides to put its strength behind it. The Administration will act when the women of the country insist upon it."

**Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Political Chairman**

# Rhode Island Asks Senate Support for Suffrage

**S 152**

*(Mr. Kane of Narragansett)*

**State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations**

**JANUARY SESSION, A. D. 1918**

## Resolution Relating to Certain Measures Now Pending in Congress

WHEREAS, The House of Representatives of the United States has passed a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending equal suffrage to the women of our nation, and

WHEREAS, The proposed amendment is now before the Senate of the United States for consideration, and

WHEREAS, All the political parties of Rhode Island have declared in their platform for equal suffrage, and

WHEREAS, The legislature of Rhode Island at its last session passed the Presidential Suffrage Bill, and

WHEREAS, Equal suffrage has been endorsed by the President of the United States; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That our Senators in Congress be requested to vote for the Equal Suffrage Amendment; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be sent to the President and Vice-President of the United States and to the representatives of our state in the Senate of the United States.

ANOTHER Senator is officially requested by his state legislature to vote for woman suffrage.

The Rhode Island Senate, largely through the persistent efforts of Miss Mildred Glines, state chairman of the Rhode Island Branch of the National Womans' Party, this week passed unanimously the above resolution calling upon Senator Gerry, of that state, to support the federal suffrage amendment. Copies of this resolution were sent also to President Wilson, and Vice-President Marshall. The same legislature at its last session put through the Presidential suffrage bill.

Senator Colt, of Rhode Island, is already among the many Republicans pledged to the amendment and Senator Gerry has long been listed among the "hopeful" Democrats. Suffragists are therefore confident that this action on the part of the Rhode Island Senate, which the lower House is expected to duplicate this coming week, will mean a solid suffrage vote from another Eastern state.

New York, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana have recently passed resolutions similar to this one in Rhode Island.

**Miss Mildred H. Glines**
**Rhode Island Chairman of the Woman's Party**

MISS Mildred Hawes Glines, daughter of Major Charles T. Glines, U. S. A., formerly quartermaster general of Rhode Island, has until lately been active in the local field for equal suffrage and with the Red Cross. She was the youngest member of the 1917 lobby at the State House for the Presidential suffrage bill, and had much to do with the success won for that measure. Following the passage of the Presidential Suffrage Billl in Rhode Island, Miss Glines went to Washington to work for the Federal Equal Suffrage amendment.

Miss Glines' work on the legislature as state chairman has been most effectively backed by Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, National Finance Chairman, who has been lobbying the legislature while visiting her son at the naval station at Newport. Mrs. Agnes Jenks, President of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Smith, the legislative chairman, also did invaluable work in securing the passage of the resolution in the House.

# The National Republican Chairman Feels the National Pulse on Suffrage

WHEN the National Republican Committee met in St. Louis and endorsed the Federal Suffrage Amendment, commending the Republicans for their support of the measure in the House of Representatives, it was only the beginning of activity in behalf of a policy that is every day becoming vitally necessary to their hope of party success. Mr. Will H. Hays, the newly elected Chairman of the Committee, started on a tour of the West to confer with the party leaders of the states, and immediately, in Colorado, was met by a deputation of voting women.

DR. Margaret Long, of Denver, and Dr. Caroline Spencer, of Colorado Springs, pointed out to Mr. Hays that if the Republican Party was to benefit among the women voters by its support of the Amendment the Republican Senators not only must be ready to vote for the Amendment when it comes up in the Senate but they must openly put such solid party strength behind the Amendment as to force the Democrats who control action in the Senate to bring this measure to a vote immediately.

"Any individual Senator can vote for the Amendment," said Dr. Spencer, "but if the Republican Party would have the glory of enfranchising women it must by putting its party strength back of the Amendment force its immediate passage. The Amendment needs several votes in addition to those definitely pledged. All of these could come from Republican Senators who have not declared their intention of voting against the Amendment. The fact that they do not declare themselves on this question is losing for the Republican party any chance of getting credit for its passage. Women voters demand immediate action."

*Concluded on Page 12*

# Suffrage Picket Appeal Has Hearing

### Suffrage "Pickets" and Prison Reform

IN America, as in England, the imprisonment of women for technical and political offences seems likely to lead to a demand for prison reform. As long as only poor and obscure and unpopular culprits suffer from the usual horrible conditions of prison life, no one cares. But now many public-spirited, energetic, and influential members of the more privileged classes have had brought home to them in a vivid way the hopeless and degrading nature of punishment in prison.

In a recent American trial, it is stated, three men owe their lives to the White House suffrage pickets. These men assaulted the prison guard at Occoquan; one of the guard was struck a blow from which he died, and the prisoners were charged with murder. The suffragists who have been incarcerated in the same prison have made such effective revelations of the brutal conditions that public attention was aroused, the husband of an imprisoned suffragist engaged legal assistance for the "murderers," and the jury acquitted two of the prisoners and convicted the one who struck the fatal blow of common assault. The Judge sentenced him to three months, and pointed out that the sentence was light because of the intolerable conditions of the jail.

The boy was only twenty and had been starving, and stolen bread; for this he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. His treatment in prison was so inhuman that he and others attempted to escape and struck down the guard.

Penal reform is one of the many urgent problems awaiting the woman voter.—*London International Suffrage News, March 1, 1918.*

THE White House pickets case is due for another appearance in court today, this time before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Virginia.

Last November when thirty suffragists were declared by Judge Waddill to be illegally confined in Occoquan workhouse and were remanded to the District Jail, W. H. Whittaker then superintendent of the workhouse appealed the case. All but three of the suffragists were released within a week by order of the police court. These three, Mrs. Brannan, Mrs. Butterworth, and Mrs. Weeks, were so broken in health by the treatment they had received at Occoquan that instead of being sent back to the District Jail with the others they were released on their personal bonds to appear on July first, and undergo the balance of their sentence. They therefore were not included in the release given the jail prisoners and Whittaker's appeal holds in respect to their cases.

The result of the case may be that Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Henry Butterworth and Miss Cora Weeks, all of New York City will be reincarcerated in Occoquan though the District Court of Appeals has declared they should never have been arrested.

Not only were their fellow prisoners freed from custody, but picketing the White House has since been declared by the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to be no offense in the District. The appellant, W. H. Whittaker and the administration of which he was an appointee are therefore, as Matthew E. O'Brien counsel for the suffragists points out, "In the position of spending the money of tax payers to imprison in Occoquan three women whom the Court of Appeals has declared innocent of any offense."

SHOULD the decision of Judge Waddill be sustained it will mean that each time the picket side of the case was presented to any court other than the District Police Court the contention of the pickets that their arrest, conviction, and incarceration were illegal, will have been sustained. If the United States Circuit Court of Appeals now sustains it, the matter is ended, unless the Commissioners of the District take the question to the Supreme Court, and the vindication of the Woman's Party in their contention that they were not violators of the law will be complete.

"The only people not vindicated" says Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, "are the leaders of the Democratic Administration, who permitted American women lawfully petitioning the government for justice to be thrown into jail and subjected to brutalities unwarranted even in the treatment of the convicts and criminals."

This case is of general importance, counsel for the suffragists maintains "because if thirty women could be treated as the petitioners were, then the same treatment might be accorded any other citizen of the United States who happened to be convicted in the nation's capital of some petty offense and for the time being had not the money to pay the fine."

# Western Cities Welcome Anne Martin

MISS Anne Martin, on her way to Nevada, where she opens her Senatorial campaign next week, has held meetings to call for support for the Susan B. Anthony Amendment which has not yet been passed by this Congress. Stirring resolutions calling upon the Senate to act immediately have been passed at all of the meetings at which she has been invited to speak on her way to her home in Nevada.

At Columbus, Ohio, Miss Martin spoke at the Elks Club at a meeting of over two hundred business men and women. Mr. Arthur Williams, President of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. It was Mr. Gerry Cathart, Republican County Chairman, who moved the adoption of the suffrage resolution demanding action, but it was Mr. James Wood, the Democratic Chairman of Franklin County who, not to be outdone, seconded the resolution. Both politicians made speeches in favor of national suffrage.

In Chicago Miss Martin spoke at a breakfast given in her honor by the Chicago Women's Club. Miss Martin was also entertained by Miss Abeel at the Chicago Cordon Club.

In speaking of the long fight for the passage of federal suffrage Miss Martin said:

"HOW except by liberating women are we to make real these ideals for which the world is fighting? How are we to bring the rewards of victory into your home and my home, into the lives of the people who are making war's chief sacrifices?

"It is not an accident of history that women are coming into political power at this time of world change when democracy is being transformed from a phrase into a fact and brought from the platform into the factory and home. Their new power is an answer to the world's new need. It is the new element which, added to the old, may make possible the change in the life of the world which all men's hearts desire. If women fail to accept the responsibility of power not only they but the world too will suffer.

"Men have long seen the vision of democracy; it is for women to help make that vision real."

A dinner was given Miss Martin at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, at which she spoke. The official hostesses were:

Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Mrs. Dewey C. Bailey, Mrs. Howard F. Crocker, Mrs. Thomas Daly, Mrs. W. H. Huff, Mrs. Harry C. James, Mrs. Charles M. Kassler, Mrs. E. W. Lazell, Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. Horton Pope.

# Successful Suffragist Library Drive Closing

**Miss Nettie Blazing, Suffragist Chairman of Minnesota**

SUFFRAGIST Chairmen in the states will be interested to know of the methods followed by their fellow workers and of the results of those methods in the Library drive that is just closing, with Minnesota still the banner State. Through the active and enthusiastic work which has reached into thirty-six States THE SUFFRAGIST is now being read in hundreds of libraries all over the country.

Miss Nettie Blazing, of St. Paul, Minnesota, reports that out of the one hundred and forty public libraries in the State of Minnesota, through the library drive ninety have already been supplied with THE SUFFRAGIST. Minnesota now proposes in addition to secure funds to place THE SUFFRAGIST in the hands of Minnesota's one hundred and ninety-seven legislators and the leading editors of the State. Miss Blazing has proven one of the most indefatigable of all the loyal workers for the circulation of THE SUFFRAGIST.

"I realized at once," she says, "that the most important thing we could do was to get the paper into the libraries. I began at once to collect a fund for this from our most enthusiastic subscribers and friends. Just a small sum at the beginning started the ball rolling. People like THE SUFFRAGIST. You can read it from cover to cover and not find anything petty about it; it simply has its eyes focussed on victory. One thing women especially noticed here was the fact that THE SUFFRAGIST was just enough to give the socialists due credit for the New York victory. Labor people generally are interested in THE SUFFRAGIST in this State. The Finnish labor paper in Duluth has been translating articles from THE SUFFRAGIST into the Finnish language for its readers.

"WHAT our Fairbault News-Republican said in regard to the picket period, —when the pickets were reviled and made the object of much cheap editorial wit there was a determination and moral dignity about their methods that commanded respect—applies also to the National Woman's Party organ. That is why I have had no trouble in making women see that it should be in all our larger libraries.

"One woman who contributed said: 'They have been too busy doing work in a big way to retaliate. It is an exponent of real democracy.' Two other St. Paul women who helped me wrote about THE SUFFRAGIST. 'The paper is one of the joys of my life just now,' said Mrs. L. C. Bacon, 'It breathes the very spirit of America—never subservient to those who would deny freedom to others.'

"'I glory in THE SUFFRAGIST as an expression of a courageous forward-looking group of women with concentration, endurance and humor,' said Mrs. Walter Ramsey."

"IN South Carolina Miss Carrie Pollitzer has been carrying on the campaign with most gratifying results. She writes that Greenville, Columbia and Charleston, the larger centers, have all responded to her appeal, and that THE SUFFRAGIST has now a place in the libraries of all the principal towns and in the leading college libraries.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, the Suffragist chairman of Massachusetts, circularized the suffragists of the State as to placing the Woman's Party organ in the libraries, and received a generous response. She is placing the paper in the centres of population in the State, and is soon to start a campaign to get the paper to all Massachusetts legislators.

Mrs. Josephine Kempt Linton, of Chicago, Illinois, has placed THE SUFFRAGIST in the larger libraries of the State through an appeal to known SUFFRAGIST admirers who started a small endless chain by passing the paper and the appeal on. The subscription fund in this way came easily.

Mrs. A. J. Rose, of Short Hills, New Jersey, is going to carry the library drive in New Jersey into her summer campaign work, and make the securing of all subscriptions at once a "spurt" drive. She is securing a subscription for every important library in the State through the contribution of a member or friend in that locality.

# The National Republican Chairman Feels the National Pulse on Suffrage

*Concluded from Page 6*

WHEN he arrived in Salt Lake Mr. Hays heard the same straight direct demand from Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdon. Mrs. Cherdon, a member of the Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, is now acting Chairman for Utah. She is the only woman who has ever cast a vote in the Electoral College. As Secretary of the first Woman Voters Convention, which was held in San Francisco in 1915, she began her active interest in organizing the political strength of voting women. Her comment on the expediency of pasisng the Amendment naturally carried weight with the party leader, interest in regaining Utah to his Party fold.

Later, in Portland, Oregon, Ralph Williams, Republican National Committeeman for Oregon, arranged the appointment for the deputation with Mr. Hays. Mrs. W. J. Hawkins, ex-president of the Parent-Teachers Council, representing fifty organizations, Mrs. Lewis McArthur, a sister-in-law of Congressman McArthur; Miss Emma Wold, Miss Catlin, head of a private school for girls; Mrs. W. O. Martin, mother of Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. Otis B. Wight, Mrs. Forrest Fisher, President of the Collegiate Alumnae Association, Mrs. Julius Louisson, one of the leaders of the Liberty Loan drive, and Mrs. A. C. Newill, wife of the president of the Civil League, were spokesmen on the deputation. Mr. Hays again learned that voting women in this state were quite aware what Republican support could do for the Amendment in the Senate, and replied that he personally had gone to the leaders in the Senate on this issue. "Moreover," said Mr. Hays, "I will continue to use all influence to secure greater support for it. I am not only interested in it myself, but I am interested in it for my party advantage."

THROUGHOUT his Western tour Mr. Hays will be met in the various states by similar deputations of women voters who are making it daily more evident as congressional campaigns become imminent that party action in the Senate on this question will be the deciding factor in that campaign which will determine in a few months which party will control Congress.

As he starts Eastward again bearing to his party councils these messages from the Western women Mr. Hays will hear the final word on the tour from Mrs. W. R. Haynes, of El Paso, representing the National Woman's Party for Texas. Mrs. Haynes will speak as the representative of the newly enfranchised women of Texas who cast their first vote in the next primary.

# Comments of the Press

## Let All Democrats Support the Suffrage Amendment

THE Democratic House has made a good start toward submitting the constitutional amendment granting suffrage to all American women.

The Democratic Senate ought to imitate the good example set by the Democratic House.

The Democratic Senators should follow the lead of the Democratic President.

The old doctrine of state sovereignty has already been so largely thrown on the political junkpile by Democratic Presidents and Democratic Representatives, as well as by Republican Presidents and Republican Representatives, that what remains of it is really only a theory and not a condition.

The prohibition amendment is the hardest blow to the doctrine of state self-government which has ever been aimed at that doctrine. Yet the Legislature of every Democratic state which has had an opportunity to vote upon this amendment has ratified it by a very large majority.

The trend of national sentiment is so strongly toward the extension of Federal authority and the diminution of state authority that the people are impatient of any argument as to the technical correctness of a proposed amendment. The majority of citizens simply ask themselves whether a proposed constitutional amendment will have specific good results or not, whether or not the amendment will achieve the single purpose directly aimed at.

The women of the United States not only have now, but always have had, an inherent and natural right to a voice in the affairs of government. They are inherently and naturally citizens, just as much as men are citizens.

They have the natural and inherent right to representation in the government which has the power to tax them and to command their services for the public good and the public defense.

There never was a time when the denial of the suffrage to American women was not an act of gross injustice and a flat and indefensible denial of the very principles upon which our original war for independence was fought, and upon which the structure of our free democratic government was erected.

So that if we pay small attention to the argument that the federal amendment granting American women the suffrage is an infringement upon the sovereignty of the individual state, it is simply because that argument is worth little attention.

As we have said, the President himself has seen the feebleness and the futility of this argument and has completely changed his own attitude. And we are glad to uphold and to back up the President in his present attitude, which we believe to be the right attitude.

Then, too, it ought to be evident that, as a matter of equity between states, the women of all the states should be entitled to the suffrage since the women of some of the states have already been clothed with that right.

There is another thing to be considered. With the exception of one unfortunate period, the Democratic Party from the day of Thomas Jefferson to the day of Woodrow Wilson has been the party of progress, the party peculiarly devoted to the doctrine that the true aim and end of government is the liberty of all and the happiness of the greatest possible number.

The great movement to give to American women their inherent and natural right to a voice in their own government is a progressive movement and a movement strictly in accord with the Democratic theory of the purpose of all government.

To oppose that movement is to oppose progress and true democracy, and no Democrat either in public or in private life can afford to oppose any progressive movement or any truly democratic movement.

The women of the United States are entitled to the suffrage. The Democratic majority in the Congress will make a fatal blunder if they try to block the demand of the women of the United States that they be given this natural and inherent right to vote.—*New York American, March 16, 1918.*

## Will They

SINCE the women voters of New York saved the day for the Democratic Party, it is almost reasonable to believe that every Democratic Senator will show appreciation by laying aside his personal prejudices and voting for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.—*Miama (Fla.)*

## The Politicians Riddle

THIS suffrage issue appears to have become something like a *chronic riddle* for public men.

If women are fit to run elevators, operate cars, load shells, nurse wounded and face German firing squads, they are certainly fit for the ballot. —*Houston Chronicle, March 6, 1918.*

## Texas First

TEXAS should not hold out till the end and have suffrage forced onto her when the Susan B. Anthony amendment is ratified. This amendment has been adopted in the House and will be approved by the Senate.—*Houston Press, March 6, 1918.*

## Light on Inconsistency

THE National Woman's Party, the militant wing of the American suffrage movement, has by its sensational policy of picketing the White House, called nation-wide and world-wide attention to the incongruity of our government's waging a war for democracy abroad and denying democracy to its own women at home.—*New York Call.*

## Hopeful North Carolina

ASKS someone when women of North Carolina may expectt o vote? That's easy; by 1920 or 1922 at latest. But the vote will be given to the women of this state by the men of other states. Be not sanguine enough to think that the Republicans of North Carolina can do what the State Democratic Party refuses to do! They have, it is true, endorsed the principle of equal suffrage, we will for the sake of argument e'en concede that they really favor it; but they, too, were they to capture the state, would in all probability be too busy undoing the work of the old man Gerry Mander to get around to the women before the rest of the Union forces citizenship upon the womanhood of North Carolina.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Times, April 11, 1918.*


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## The Status of Woman Suffrage

NO one can study impartially the current facts about woman suffrage and not be convinced that the cause is going to win.

It makes no difference on which side our sympathies are, the conditions are too plain to be disregarded.

Both the Republican and Democratic Parties pronounced in favor of the reform two years ago. The President is pledged to it. The House has passed a resolution submitting the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment to the states, and this week's dispatches from Washington declare that the Senate will probably take similar action. The vote promises to be very close, but nearly if not quite the two-thirds majority necessary is in sight. It is said that two Democratic Senators from the South have been won over and that their votes will give exactly the requisite number. —*The Providence Journal, Thursday, March 14, 1918.*

## Suffrage and the South

ARKANSAS was the first of the Southern states to make any concession to equal suffrage. It could not, without amending its constitution, grant full suffrage to women, but it went as far as its organic law permitted. That is, it granted the right of voting in the primary election for all local and state officers, for members of the Legislature, for members of Congress, and for presidential electors, to women. Arkansas is a one-party state, and a nomination on the Democratic ticket is, almost invariably, tantamount to an election, so that, in being privileged to vote on nomination, the Arkansas women really have a broader scope for the exercise of the franchise than have the women of Illinois. Last month Texas, which is more southern than Arkansas, enacted a similar law, and this is very important as indicating a new tendency on the part of states that have formerly been solidly against suffrage.

This tendency will undoubtedly be reflected in the House of Representatives at Washington, which now has in hand the matter of submitting the so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment, and the suffrage managers have reason, because of this fact, to be more confident of an early and favorable decision than ever before. There is no purely domestic question of greater moment than this now awaiting decision in the United States. With the future of prohibition practically assured, the submission of the equal suffrage amendment becomes an urgent necessity, if for no other reason than that its proper disposition will remove from the political as well as the legislative arena a question that is now, as it has long been, the source of unnecessary and unprofitable controversy and contention. There are many and better reasons why political equality should be granted women in the United States, but, considering the present situation, this ought to be sufficiently cogent to convince thoughtful people of the need of prompt and positive action.

If women in the United States are ever to be granted a full measure of justice, now, when men are striving to preserve old, and to establish new and higher, standards of morals and equity, is the time.—*Christian Science Monitor, April 8, 1918.*

## Women and the War

ONE of the results of the war is that it has set women farther on the road to complete emancipation from tradition and unequal laws than a century of agitation could have done. In England she has been given the franchise and equal suffrage throughout the Union is in sight in this country.

Women are entering many occupations for which they have been hitherto regarded as totally unfitted and they are commanding wages far in excess of those paid to men in similar occupations before the war.

There are now in England over a million women working on munitions. They have undertaken work in every industry which has any bearing on munitions. Outside the machine shops their work is very largely laboring work, and they have undertaken laboring in every industry and under the worst conditions, even such conditions as exist in blast furnaces, acid work, iron and steel plants, etc. . . .

At the beginning of the employment of women in 1915, practically all employers in England looked upon the introduction of a woman into a machine shop as being one of the horrors of war, but nothing has been so remarkable as the change in the attitude of the manufacturers towards the employment of women. Now if any question arises as to the employment of a woman or an unskilled man, no employer will hesitate to employ the woman. She has been found to be quicker in acquiring skill and is far better and faster than the type of man left in the factories now.—*Topeka State Journal, March 28, 1918.*

## The Delayed Amendment

WOMEN all over the country are beginning to feel the strain of "waiting" for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. There is no reasonable excuse for this delay. The only possible explanation is that United States senators are "playing politics" with this great enfranchising act.

There are ninety-four out of ninety-six votes available. Thirty-two Republicans and twenty-eight Democrats are pledged to vote for the amendment, making sixty favorable votes, pledged.

Two-thirds of all the senators must vote for the amendment to pass it. Theerfore, we must have sixty-four votes. We need only four votes.

Either party could pass it. For instance, if Republicans Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts and Penrose and Knox of Pennsylvania would go to the support of the Republicans, the amendment would pass.

Or, if Democrats Bankhead and Underwood of Alabama and Martin and Swanson of Virginia would line up with the Democrats, the amendment would pass.

Naturally, one looks to the party in power—in this case the Democrats—for action.

The President's power should be sufficient to force favorable action from the Democratic senators at once.—*Colorado Springs Gazette, March 19, 1918.*


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### List of Contributions from April 1 Through April 11, 1918

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| Total Collected by National Headquarters | $ 741.05 |
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| Mrs. M. F. Frothingham | 5.00 |
| Miss Mary F. Frothingham | 25.00 |
| Miss Ella J. Abeel | 20.00 |
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| Miss Eunice B. Peter | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Adams | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Whittemore | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Gertrude Gardner | .50 |
| Miss Louise M. Lyman | 2.00 |
| Mrs. F. F. Hoag | 1.00 |
| Collections | 86.60 |

**Contributions made to Michigan Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. G. T. MacDonald | 5.00 |
| Mr. Edward Frensdorf | 25.00 |
| Mr. J. J. Crowley | 25.00 |
| Miss Mary F. Dewar | 1.00 |
| Miss F. A. Ellaire | 5.00 |

**Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson | 3.00 |
| Landis Township Branch | 7.65 |
| Mrs. Cecelia G. Cudlipp | 1.00 |
| Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins | 75.00 |
| Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins | 75.00 |
| Mrs. Abram J. Rose | 30.50 |
| Mrs. R. M. Laird | 6.00 |
| Sale of Calendars | 16.50 |
| Mrs. Joseph Stiner | 1.00 |
| Collections | 41.05 |
| Miss Marie Wiesenecker | 25.00 |

**Contributions made to New York Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Marion May | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Edmond Kelly | 5.00 |
| Miss Cora Week | 11.00 |
| Mrs. Frederick Wynne | 5.00 |
| Mrs. John Winters Brannan | 5.00 |
| Mr. William Floyd | 25.00 |
| Total collected by Branches | 1,268.24 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 52,994.02 |
| Total collected by Branches through April 11, 1918 | $ 54,262.26 |
| Grand Total | $376,975.96 |
| Deduction: | |
| Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters | $ 2,750.50 |
| Grand Net Total | $374,225.46 |

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| Mrs. Laurence Lewis | 1 |
| Miss Catherine Flanagan | 9 |
| Ohio Branch | 1 |
| Miss Doris Stevens | 3 |
| Miss Hazel Hunkins | 1 |
| Miss Fannie T. Cochran | 1 |
| Miss Caroline Katzenstein | 1 |
| Total | 36 |

## Report of Suffragist Library Drive

| | |
|---|---|
| Arizona | 1 |
| Arkansas | 1 |
| Connecticut | 8 |
| Florida | 1 |
| Illinois | 21 |
| Indiana | 1 |
| Iowa | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1 |
| Louisiana | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 4 |
| Michigan | 5 |
| Minnesota | 89 |
| Missouri | 2 |
| New Hampshire | 1 |
| New Jersey | 64 |
| New York | 2 |
| North Carolina | 4 |
| Ohio | 1 |
| Oklahoma | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 4 |
| Rhode Island | 2 |
| South Carolina | 2 |
| Vermont | 8 |
| Virginia | 3 |
| Wisconsin | 1 |
| Total | 234 |

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